



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

seems to be given to New England, and especially to Massachusetts. The sources for statements made are sometimes not cited, and in its technical aspects the bibliography could be improved. But, all in all, Miss Abbott's work is an excellent one for which students of economic history must be sincerely thankful.

JOHN K. TOWLES.

University of Illinois.

*Punishment and Reformation: A Study of the Penitentiary System.* By FREDERICK HOWARD WINES. (New York: Thomas Y. Crowell and Company. 1910. Pp. xv, 387. \$1.75.)

The new edition of this book is little changed from the old, so little changed, indeed, that the fairness of announcing it as "new, enlarged," or "revised" may well be questioned. The new matter, aside from the new preface, consists wholly of six curious old sketches, or rough plans, and an appendix of two recent papers by the author. The body of the book is printed from the old plates and, so far as I have been able to learn, without any change whatever. Even in the index no changes have been made whereby to include references to the topics treated in the appendix.

Under such circumstances, it is not incumbent upon the reviewer to make extended comment upon the body of the book. Every reader of the ECONOMIC BULLETIN who is interested in the problem of crime is already familiar with what Doctor Wines has written. My own judgment, which is based upon a close examination and upon the use of the book in a college class in social science, is that *Punishment and Reformation* combines great excellencies with real defects. Nobody will deny or miss the insight, the high-mindedness, or the suggestiveness of the author; but I cannot help thinking that the book is not as much as it should be scientific in scope, spirit or method. Suggestive, no doubt, it is, in the best and proper meaning of the word; but it is not consecutive, nor does it take enough account of the more instructive experiences of the world. There is too much, relatively at least, of the remote, the curious, and the abstruse, and not enough of the recent and the practical.

Perhaps the discussion of capital punishment does not very unfairly illustrate the broad character of the whole book. It con-

tains references to executions by some scores of methods in pretty nearly all ages and regions of the world, in Mosaic Israel, in Babylon, Caesar's Gaul, Persia, China, Rome, Athens, Assyria, Siam, Sparta, Turkey, Japan, Tyre, Carthage, and India, to say nothing of nearer times and places. But there is no account of the modern movement to do away with capital punishment and, of course, no estimate of the wisdom of this movement.

The additions made for the present edition change but little the character of the book. The six sketches are rough plans of Villain's prison in Ghent, of Millbank prison, of Bentham's Panopticon, and of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. The two papers reprinted in the appendix are excellent essays on the Treatment of the Criminal and on the New Criminology; but they merely give again what has already been given in the body of the book, with differences of form and of stress, to be sure, but with little that is substantially new.

WILLARD C. FISHER.

Wesleyan University.

*The Case Against Socialism: A Handbook for Speakers and Candidates.* By G. E. RAINES. With prefatory letter by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. (London: George Allen & Sons; New York: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. vii, 537. \$1.50.)

*Present-Day Socialism and the Problem of the Unemployed.* By G. E. RAINES. (London: Eveleigh Nash, Fawside House, 1908. Pp. x, 207. 2s. 6d.)

*Socialism in Local Government.* By W. G. TOWLER, Secretary of the London Municipal Society. With introduction by Captain H. M. Jessel. 2d ed. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1909. Pp. xiii, 336. \$1.50 net.)

*Problems and Perils of Socialism: Letters to a Workingman.* By J. ST. LOE STRACHEY, Editor of the Spectator. (London: The Macmillan Company. 1908. Pp. 126. 25c.)

*The Triumph of Socialism and How it Succeeded.* By JOHN D. MAYNE, Barrister-at-law. (London: Swan Sonnenschein & Company. 1908. Pp. viii, 139. 1s.)